(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2138.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1788.

POLAND, *September* 5.

THE Ottoman land forces on the frontiers of that empire conſiſt of 300,000, men, and its naval power is compoſed of 80 ſail of ſhipping, moſt of which are proceeding in the Black ſea. The army near Oczakow contains 60,000 men.

VIENNA, *September* 11.

An anſwer has been diſpatched from the emperor to the blunt demand made by the Ottoman miniſtry, reſpecting the part he would take in the war; it is as follows: "That the Turks being the aggreſſors, his majeſty could not but fulfil the engagements he had entered into with the empreſs of Ruſſia." In conſequence of this we expect to hear immediately a ſecond declaration of war, on the part of the grand ſignior, againſt the houſe of Auſtria. We preſume that the Porte has already prevented the anſwer to the emperor, by the arreſt of our internuncio. In effect, a report has been ſome days here, that this miniſter in returning from a conference with the Reis Effendi on the 19th of Auguſt, was obliged to take refuge in the houſe of the French ambaſſador; others ſay, that it was only his wife and children, who went thither to be out of danger. But as the miniſtry have publiſhed nothing on the ſubject; tho' we have had advices ſo late as the 25th of Auguſt, we hope it is without foundation. Our advices mention, that the Reis Effendi in the laſt conference he had with the internuncio, had inſiſted upon his revealing what had paſſed at the interview at Cherſon. The miniſter, it is ſaid, however, held firm, and declared reſolutely to the Reis Effendi, "That if he did know the intentions of his maſter, he would keep them ſecret, and not reveal them to the Ottoman miniſters without the expreſs order of his majeſty."

Sept. 15. Letters from Hermanſtadt, ſay, that the ſecond diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet having ſailed towards Oczakow, had intercepted four large Ruſſian ſhips of war, which had been launched in the preſence of the empreſs of Ruſſia, and had ſailed down the Nieper, in order for completing their armaments at Sebaſtianopolis. The Turkiſh fleet afterwards ſailed towards the coaſts of Taurida.

LONDON, *September* 29.

Yeſterday the marquis of Carmarthen received ſome private confidential letters from Paris, which forbode well of Mr. Grenville's negotiation, and from which it is concluded that there will be no war between Great Britain and France. Mr. Grenville was to leave Paris on Thurſday or Friday at fartheſt.

Lord Hood, who now commands at Plymouth, has orders to prepare all his ſhips for ſea with the greateſt expedition, and is expected to be ordered into the channel in the courſe of the week.

No *perſon* is more ample in his teſtimony of approbation of the preſent meaſures, than Mr. Fox. His correſpondent ſays, that Mr. Fox ſpeaks of them in terms of warm panegyrick. This fact ſhews, very clearly, that it is meaſures and not men, which excite the attention of thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed by the name, though it is not juſt, of the oppoſition.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

"Since the declaration of war made by the Porte againſt Ruſſia, the Aulick council of war have been conſtantly employed; and all appearances announce that our court will ſupport that of Peterſburgh by an auxiliary corps, or at leaſt, we ſhall form a numerous cordon on the frontiers. Orders have been given to levy nine new regiments, and all officers of invalids, or who are penſioned and in a ſtate fit for ſervice, are invited to enter. The ancient corps are put on the war eſtabliſhment; and the Croats, who were marching to the Pais Bas, and the artillery, which had advanced to Lintz, have received orders to return directly. Many other circumſtances lead us to fear, that the flames of war will become general in all Europe."

Yeſterday a meeting of American merchants, traders, &c. was held at the London Tavern, which was very thinly attended; a very few perſons, except the committee and their friends, being preſent. The report of the committee was read and confirmed. Upon the queſtion of aboliſhing cuſtom-houſe oaths, and levying a duty of one per cent. in lieu of them, it ſeemed to be the general ſenſe of the company, that it was better to let the buſineſs ſtand upon its preſent footing.

It is confidently reported, that government have it in contemplation to paſs a law for the better ſecurity of all perſons who place large ſums in the hands of bankers, and that the principal object of regulation was, to oblige all who open a banking ſhop, either in town or country, to have at leaſt 20,000l. veſted in the government funds, as a collateral ſecurity to their creditors in caſe of a failure.

It is intended to bring forward an act to reſtrain drivers of ſheep and horned cattle, and drivers of horſes, from inflicting cruelties, the laws exiſting having been found ineffectual. There is a benignity in this meaſure which muſt adorn the national character. Mercy to beaſts is a duty. They have ſenſe, they have feeling, and thoſe who are of a domeſtic nature are generally endowed with humanity and properties to make the moſt beneficial returns to their maſters. We owe juſtice to each other, but grace and good nature to brutes.

Wedneſday was landed at the tower, from the coaſt of Barbary, a moſt beautiful young lion, which was brought up from five weeks old, by ſucking goats inſtead of its dam. It is ſo exceeding tame, that it ſeems to be unhappy but when it has company. The keeper who came over with it has frequently gone into the den, and played with it? So much the nature of even furious animals may be changed by cuſtom and gentle uſage.

During the late riots in Paris, none diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much, or were more numerous than the lawyer's clerks. In the firſt riot they were ſaid to amount to 3000; and not ſatisfied with burning the king's arret before the queen and compte d'Artois, they abuſed both to their faces in the moſt ſcandalous and indecent manner.

According to letters from Malta, dated July 6, the two galleys under the commander de Bourdonnaye are returned from Sicily, and the four commanded by general Ruſpoli are going to ſail. Captain Gaetan Gavezzo, accompanied by another corſair, was attacked by a xebec of Tripoli, command by a Renegado. He fought with ſuch courage, that the Tripolitan, after loſing a number of men, blew up; they could only ſave three men, half burnt, who were ſold immediately to a Mooriſh merchant, but died the next day.

Oct. 1. A late Hague Gazette ſays:—We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, by a letter from the baron de Rheede, ambaſſador of the ſtates at the court of Berlin, that the miniſter of France has declared to the king of Pruſſia, that his royal maſter by no means diſapproves of the mode adopted to procure ſatisfaction for the injury offered to the illuſtrious ſiſter of the Pruſſian monarch; that conſequently the rapid movement of his troops, the ſubjugation of the places inimical to the ſtadtholder without the effuſion of blood, are objects of a laudable nature. His moſt Chriſtian majeſty alſo declares, through the medium of his repreſentative, that he conſiders the outrage offered in too ſerious a light to be paſſed over in ſilence by the illuſtrious brother of the ſtadtholder; but at the ſame time mentions, that as ſoon as the intentions of his Pruſſian majeſty are fully accompliſhed, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty expects, that he will immediately order the Pruſſian army to be withdrawn from the Dutch territories; and that the former, relying on the amicable ſentiments of the latter, will then, as a demonſtration of mutual friendſhip, countermand the orders iſſued for the aſſemblage of a conſiderable number of troops at Givet.

A letter from Edinburgh, dated September 25, ſays, "Laſt night and this morning we had a very hot preſs indeed; report ſays, ſix hundred men were preſſed at Leith, and three hundred in town. This duty was conducted, however, very irregularly, no officer heading the gangs, and no ſanction having been obtained from the civil magiſtrate; and ſome of the citizens were wantonly wounded. In conſequence of which our magiſtrates have iſſued warrants and lodged all the preſs-gangs they can find in the city guard. It is ſaid they have alſo granted warrants to apprehend the commanding officers on board their reſpective ſhips. The Gazette has diffuſed univerſal joy; and all ranks are happy at the ſucceſs of the duke of Brunſwick. It is to be hoped that ſo capital and deciſive a ſtroke will be the means of of preventing a war. Such a conduct recals to our minds the brilliant actions of the hereditary prince."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, September 5.

The courier extraordinary which arrived here the 2d inſtant, with diſpatches from baron Herbert, likewiſe brought others for divers foreign miniſters reſiding here, and containing an account of what paſſed the 26th at Conſtantinople. The report on this occaſion at firſt was, that the Venetian ambaſſador had experienced the ſame lot as the Ruſſian miniſter, but it was without foundation. Another report is ſince ſpread, much more probable, that the Porte in ſince ſpread, much more probable, that the Porte in ſuch an expreſs manner requires the imperial internuncio to declare within a certain time if his ſovereign deſigns to ſupport the Ruſſian intereſts or not. The Turks, they ſay, have demanded this in ſo ſtrong a manner, as gives room for the ſuppoſition that they have ſome idea of attacking the two empires at once. Whether there is any reality in this ſuppoſition or not, our court is ſeriouſly taking the moſt effectual methods to oppoſe any hoſtile projects of the Turks. The moſt expreſs orders have been ſent to Hungary and Gallicia to advance the troops immediately towards the frontiers, ſo that we do not expect the Turks to commence hoſtilities by an irruption in our provinces; beſides, we know they have ſent their forces towards Belgrade and Boſnia. We expect the regiments deſtined for the winter campaign to be named every inſtant, which may open by the ſiege of Belgrade and Choczim, theſe two fortreſſes being the keys of Moldavia and Servia.

"We are aſſured ſince the arrival of the letters of the 20th, that the Porte has ſtopped all the Ruſſian ſhips found on the 16th in the Canal, and that the fleet is to ſail immediately to engage the Ruſſian fleet near the Crimea, where the Turks hope to ſurpriſe them; but Mr. Bulgakow, who expected the declaration of war from the beginning of Auguſt, will no doubt have contrived to put the Ruſſian commander on his guard."

Oct. 4 By private advices from Paris we learn, the reports circulating there are, that no hoſtilities will interrupt the harmony ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and French courts with reſpect to the affairs of Holland; but, that it is extremely problematical in another point of view, whether peace will be of long duration, from the interference of the Engliſh ambaſſador at Conſtantinople; who if report ſays true, much to the credit of his embaſſy, and the benefit of his country, has over-reached the French in their machiavelian policy, and ſecured to England the Levant trade, to the excluſion of France from thoſe advantages ſhe has long poſſeſſed. The terms are ſaid to be, that on occaſion of the Porte ceding to England the iſland of Candia, ſhe will aſſiſt them with whatever ſhall be requiſite by ſea; and in France, to this they attribute our hoſtile preparations.

The following is a conciſe deſcription of the place alluded to:

Candia iſland, the ancient Crete, is ſituated between 22 and 27 degrees of E. long and between 35 and 36 degrees of N. lat. in the Mediterranean ſea, having the Archipelago on the N. Aſia minor, or Natolia on the N. E. the Morea on the N. W. and Africa on the S. generally reckoned to lie in Aſia. There is no conſiderable river in the iſland, but many little rivulets, of which Lethe is one of the largeſt; and here is the celebrated mount Ida, which takes up great part of the middle of the iſland; and notwithſtanding the fine deſcriptions we meet with of it in the ancient poets, it is only a large barren rock, deſtitute of trees and herbage, though the vallies beneath are well repleniſhed with all manner of excellent fruits, and the villages numerous.

Subſtance of the manifeſto of the Ottoman court againſt the court of Ruſſia, communicated on the 24th of Auguſt to all the foreign miniſters.

After the deſire of tranquillity and public repoſe had induced the ſublime Porte and the court of Ruſſia to put an end to hoſtilities in the year 1774. this laſt took every occaſion to make further propoſitions, incongruous with a ſincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own ſolemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the baſis of the peace of Kainardgy; and whilſt to attain perfect ſecurity on both ſides, and to annihilate all further cauſes for contentions between the two ſtates, it was agreed in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expreſsly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly, nor in ſecret, any acts of hoſtility were to be committed; the court of Ruſſia excited the Kan of Teflis, (who, moreover, by virtue of an imperial diploma, is ſubject to us) to rebel againſt the ſublime Porte; ſhe afterwards introduced Ruſſian troops into the place of Teflis, and gained over that Kan, by which means ſhe raiſed diſturbances in Georgia and its frontiers, and when called upon to deſiſt, ſhe returned a negative anſwer. In the articles of the peace, clear ſtipulations had been made for the exportation of ſalt in favour of the inhabitants of Oczakow, which had been aſſigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Ruſſians, by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the ſalt, and when required to fulfil their conditions have declined it.

Their conſul has ſeduced the Hoſpondar of Moldavia, who in our ſtate holds the rank of prince; and when, after his eſcape diſcoſted the conſul, it was demanded, that he ſhould be given up to the

ſublime Porte, in conformity to the conventions, the Ruſſian miniſter violated and invalidated thoſe by the deciſive anſwer, "That his court would not give him up;" and in conſtruing many other articles in whatever ſenſe was moſt agreeable to him, he made manifeſt the bad intentions of his court.

In eſtabliſhing conſuls in Wallachia, Beſſarabia, and in the iſles and places where they could have no other buſineſs but to moleſt the Muſſulmans, the court of Ruſſia has ſeduced all the ſubjects of the ſublime Porte, and has inticed many of them into her own provinces, employing ſome in the navy, and others in different ſervices.

The court of Ruſſia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs, in demanding the depoſition and chaſtiſement of ſeveral pachas, judges, and commandants; in our dominions, in particular the pacha of Cilnu, and the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Beſides which, every one knows the facility with which the ſublime Porte gave permiſſion to the Ruſſian merchants to enjoy the free exerciſe of their commerce, in allowing them to go about whatever they thought proper; every one alſo knows the ſtipulation that was made—that the merchants, who were ſubjects of the ſublime Porte, ſhould be treated with the ſame indulgence in a due reciprocity—but the court of Ruſſia, in order to engroſs all the trade to herſelf, has obliged the ſubjects of the ſublime Porte to pay larger duties than thoſe ſhe impoſes on the ſubjects of other powers; and does not ſuffer our merchants to paſs through the provinces, when their object is to recover their juſt debts, by which oppreſſions many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly the country.

When the merchant-ſhips of the ſublime Porte have from ſtreſs of weather, or any other cauſe, wanted to take ſhelter in any of the Ruſſian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of thoſe veſſels.

In the laſt place, the miniſter from the court of Ruſſia has challenged us to war, in inſiſting officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his court, reſpecting the Kan of Teflis, general Potemkin would have orders with an army of 60 or 70 thouſand men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of thoſe articles. And further, that the empreſs of Ruſſia would herſelf come in perſon. The notification of ſuch an order to general Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with ſo large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the court of Ruſſia held on the invaſion of the Crimea.

That notification, in addition to the ſteps before taken, has deſtroyed all confidence, and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain. And as the principal cauſe of that inſecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Ruſſia, the ſublime Porte manifeſted its inclination to renew and conſolidate the friendſhip between the two courts, provided the Crimea was by a new treaty put into its former condition, to which the Ruſſian miniſter gave a poſitive refuſal, adding, that he ſhould not even make the propoſition to his court, and that if he did, no advantage could reſult from it, his court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to thoſe articles, which ſhe had already declined. War is become for the Muſſelmans indiſpenſably neceſſary, as well for theſe reaſons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought proper to remit this manifeſto to our reſpectable, eſteemed, old, and ſincere friend, the king of ————, in order to notify and declare to our friend the reſolution which the ſublime Porte has taken to make war upon the court of Ruſſia; a reſolution which is ſubmitted to his mature conſideration with an eye of diſcretion and equity.

Given at Conſtantinople the 24th of Auguſt, 1787.

D U B L I N, *October* 13.

It was on Wedneſday laſt reported at the royal exchange coffee-houſe, on the ſtrength of a letter by that day's packet from London, that two interviews had lately taken place between the right honourable Charles Fox and Mr. Pitt, the conſequence of which was expected would be a coalition and what is more extraordinary, that Mr. Fox will be ſent to Ireland, and not Mr. Wilberforce, as ſucceſſor to Mr. Secretary Orde. On this laſt piece of intelligence we ſhall not comment further, than mentioning the old obſervation that miracles will never ceaſe.

OB. 14 We have received undoubted intelligence, that the French army has been under orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

The duke of Brunſwick is a good general, and a brave man—but he is an inſtance in proof to the contrary of the maxim, that mercy always accompanies true valour—for during the late war in Germany, when as hereditary prince, he commanded the flying army, and captured ſixty officers of the Iriſh brigade, he was for hanging them all up as traitors, and was prevented only by the interpoſition of the humane marquis of Granby, who ſaid he was ready to ſwear them all to be French men!!

It is conjectured, that hoſtilities will commence by an attack upon the important fortreſs Oczacow; for which purpoſe, a very heavy train of artillery has been long ſince in readineſs at Cherſon, and it is highly probable that a Ruſſian army will paſs the winter in Moldavia.

A correſpondent juſt returned from Paris, aſſures us, party runs very high with the ladies, as well as the gentlemen. That the ſtadtholder has a great majority among the ladies, whoſes principles are ſhewn by orange coloured ſilks and ribands. Monſieur is ſilent on that head; but wherever he dares, he talks of Engliſh liberty as a bleſſing he longs to enjoy. In ſeveral families he viſited, he ſaw Junius's letters, Johnſon's dictionary, and an Engliſh bible, on the table.

The French have artfully availed themſelves of the inſurrections of Holland, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Cape of Good-Hope, and England has reaſon to be alarmed at her rival nation thus ſecuring to herſelf a key to the Eaſtern Ocean:—Trincomale is alſo an object of diſpute.

With the above politics, ſome other very ſerious points are involved. By Mr. Grenville's diſpatches it appears, France is determined to oppoſe the entry of the dutch ſquadron into the Mediterranean;—Our court has been in conſequence called upon by Ruſſia;—but has firmly refuſed aid, unleſs Ruſſia gives up the project of the armed neutrality;—but as the empreſs has made very earneſt ſolicitations for our aſſiſtance, an anſwer of compliance is hourly expected from Peterſburgh.

A few weeks ſince died near Montpellier, in the ſouth of France, Philip Louis de Vertot, aged 129 years—He has left a ſon, who is now in his 98th year, and a grandſon, who was 70 on the 20th of Auguſt, on which day they all ſat down to dinner together.

A report gains ground in London, that a proper douceur having been given to a certain foreign cabinet miniſter, by a certain plenipotentiary at that court, ſome ſtate ſecrets of an important nature are now known at St. James's, one of which is, that a French and Spaniſh force was to have been collected in a particular latitude early in the next ſummer, for the purpoſe of attacking our Weſt-India iſlands, beginning with Jamaica.

In this expedition, great reliance was placed on the American coloniſts, who were expected to aid the deſign by every means in their power. Should ſucceſs have attended this ſcheme, Jamaica was to be reſtored to Spain, and the reſt of the iſlands to be divided between France and America.

It is confidently reported by ſome perſons who ſeem to have information from a good quarter, that if a war between Great Britain and France ſhall happen, as expected, the Iriſh official miniſter will, in the name of his majeſty, call upon the nation for a pecuniary aſſiſtance, in the manner of a grant, free gift or ſubſidy: the ſum that will at firſt be demanded will, they ſay, be only 200,000l. but if the exigencies of the war ſhall require in ſucceeding years a greater ſum, the vote will occaſionally be increaſed to the utmoſt ability of the nation. Nothing, however, of this kind will be brought forward until our new ſecretary comes over.

S A L E M, *December* 4.

Extract of a letter from a member of the aſſembly of Virginia, to a gentleman in Winchester.

I am ſorry to tell you, that a crowd of objections and enemies have appeared againſt the new conſtitution—greater perhaps than you could have conceived; ſo that, although there be little doubt of a reference to a convention, yet its way through that body muſt be made with oppoſition and difficulty. Great names within and without the houſes of legiſlature, have ſet their faces againſt it. Mr. Maſon and the governor will ſoon preſent us with their reaſons at large."

Yeſterday morning, a party of 30 men, employed by the directors of the Ohio Company, ſet out for the weſtern country, under the direction of major Haffield White, in order to begin a ſettlement on the Ohio river, at the confluence of the Muſkingum. Another party conſiſting of a large number, are to march from Hartford, who will join them at Pittſburgh. General Rufus Putman is appointed ſuperintendent of this ſettlement.

B O S T O N, *December* 6.

The following is inſerted by deſire of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

A child of Mr. Samuel Daſhwood, jun. painter, in this town, of two years of age, in the month of October, 1787, fell into a ciſtern of water, 7 feet deep, and was taken out by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, and was apparently dead: Fortunately this gentleman was acquainted with the methods recommended by the humane ſociety, and immediately began to put them into practice.

The ſubject was undreſſed and wiped as dry as poſſible; hot blankets were wrapped round the body, and as one became cool, another was applied; with theſe, friction was uſed to every part of the body; after a few minutes (between four and ſeven) they had the unexpected ſatisfaction to diſcover ſigns of returning life; the firſt ſymtom of recovery, was a convulſive motion of the cheſt, attended with a forcible effort to diſtend the lungs: A phyſician arriving at this time, the pulſe was examined, and though perceptible, it was extremely languid and irregular: Fumigation of tobacco was vigorouſly applied, and on the firſt injection into the bowels, it inſtantly produced a full inſpiration, ſucceeded by a loud and laborious roar, and an evident increaſe of the action of the heart. On ſuſpending the uſe of this remedy for a minute, the vigour of the pulſe was ſenſibly abated; and on returning to it again, the effects were as before, together with a ſmall diſcharge of indigeſted matter from the ſtomach; in about 25 minutes from the child's being taken out of the water, the pulſe began to beat with ſome degree of regularity, and the breathing to be performed with leſs labour and interruption, though he was ſtill in appearance in conſiderable diſtreſs: At this period he was placed in a hot bed, with a perſon who was directed to continue the friction; hot bricks were applied to the feet, and a warming pan of coals directed to be repeatedly moved over the bed cloaths. In three or four hours he appeared to be perfectly recovered, and is now a healthy and promiſing child.

The ſociety have the further ſatisfaction to communicate to the public, the inſtance of a child of Mr. Hollis, preſerved from drowning, by the ſpirited exertions of Mr. Joſeph Gleaſon, of this town, in the month of September laſt: This child had fallen over board at the time of high water, from a wharf at the ſouth part of the town, and had once or twice ſunk—Mr. Gleaſon inſtantly plunged in with his cloaths on, and at the riſk of his own life, reſtored him in ſafety to the arms of his parents. At a meeting of the truſtees, he was declared entitled to the ſum of 28s. as a premium for his ſervices.

As the following directions appear better adapted to common uſe, than thoſe before publiſhed by the ſociety, they are now inſerted by their orders:

Method of treatment to be uſed with perſons apparently dead from drowning.

Convey the perſon to the neareſt convenient houſe, with his head raiſed; ſtrip and dry him as quick as poſſible; clean the mouth an noſtrils from froth or mud; if a child, let him be placed between two perſons naked, in a hot bed; if an adult, lay him on a hot blanket or bed, and in cold weather, near a fire, in warm weather, the air ſhould be freely admitted into the room. The body is next to be gently rubbed with warm woollen clothes ſprinkled with ſpirits, if at hand, otherwiſe dry. A heated warming pan may be now lightly moved over the back properly covered with a blanket; and the body, if a child, is to be gently ſhook every few minutes.—Whilſt theſe means are uſing, one or two aſſiſtants are to be employed in blowing up tobacco ſmoke into the fundament, with the inſtrument provided for the purpoſe, or a tobacco-pipe, if that cannot be had; the bowl filled with tobacco, and properly lighted, being covered with a handkerchief, or piece of linen, ſo as to defend the mouth of the aſſiſtant in blowing. Bathe the breaſt with hot rum, and perſiſt in the uſe of theſe means for ſeveral hours. If no ſigns of life ſhould then appear, let the body be kept warm ſeveral hours longer, with hot bricks, or veſſels of hot water applied to the palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet, and this for a longer or ſhorter time, as the circumſtances of the caſe may dictate.

L I T C H F I E L D, *December* 3.

A few days ſince, in this town, upwards of three hundred and forty ſnakes, of every ſpecies excepting the rattle, were found ſheltered under a meadow bog; where, it is ſuppoſed, they had taken up winter quarters.

N E W-H A V E N, *December* 4.

A correſpondent obſerves, by every ox horn ſent from America to Europe, there manufactured into combs, buttons, &c. and thoſe again ſent back to America, the European merchant and manufacturer clear, at a moderate calculation, 1000 per cent. which would be ſaved in America were thoſe articles manufactured here. Now, ſuppoſe there are 150,000 neat cattle killed annually in the United States, the net proceeds of the horns, if exported, will not exceed 10,000 dollars, the profits on this ſum at 100 per cent. is 100,000 dollars. Too much to loſe ſo inconſiderable an article!

H A R T F O R D, *December* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a friend in this city, dated September 25.

"Every thing here has an appearance of an approaching and ſpeedy war; the King of Pruſſia, by rapid movements of his general the duke of Brunſwick, has taken poſſeſſion of all Holland for the ſtadtholder, except Amſterdam, which, it is imagined cannot long hold out. Whether France will aſſiſt the Hollanders, remains to be aſcertained; but adminiſtration have promoted 16 admirals, put 30 ſhips of the line in commiſſion, and are preſſing all the ſailors in the river and the out ports, ordered near 20,000 men to be added to the land forces, engaged 10,000 tons of ſhipping for the tranſport ſervice; the anſwer of the court of France will determine the great queſtion of peace or war——France is ſo internally diſtracted that I do not ſee how ſhe can venture to engage in a war, yet if ſhe deſerts the Dutch, ſhe loſes her character and conſequence with them, and they are riveted in the intereſt of England.

"I have heard nothing of your doings in America—Will your convention be able to invigorate your government? or will my predictions be true—alas! I fear ſo. All Europe have an opinion you are ſinking into anarchy and ruin; but when I reflect on the aſtoniſhing exertions during the war, to which you were rouſed by your extreme danger, I have ſome hopes——Think on Poland."

NEW-YORK, *December* 10.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, October 9.

"Several private letters of a late date say, "it is now the general opinion, that an immediate war is almost inevitable."—The game played by France, on this occasion, exceeds any thing ever before exhibited by the Gallish policy; they have led the Dutch into the most disgraceful and humiliating situation at home, whilst they have been contriving plans to seize some of their most important settlements abroad. If it is true, that the French are now actually in possession of the Cape of Good-Hope, they will have a perpetual check and control over every port in Europe who trades to the East Indies.—It has been long the opinion, that France, having dismembered Britain from her possessions in North-America, would next endeavour to deprive her of those in the East-Indies, but no man conceived that they would so soon enter on so bold an undertaking. It is yet not five years since the sword was sheathed by the rival powers of France and Britain."

Dec. 12. We hear that a person lately arrived in this city from Canada, reports, that lord Dorchester has strongly fortified an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and planted the island all round with three tier of cannon, from 18 to 42 pounders, his lordship being apprehensive of a visit from the Baille de Suffrein, accompanied by the Toulon squadron, which consists of 17 ships of the line, besides fifties, corvettes, bomb-ketches and fire-ships, together with a large number of transports and store-ships loaded with a numerous train of battering cannon of size enormous.

Report also says, that the French ministry have applied to the American ambassador at Versailles, requesting him to solicit congress in the name of his most Christian majesty, for permission to march a body of 15,000 French troops through the state of New-York to Canada; it is likewise said they have asked the loan of 7000 American troops to act in conjunction with the French army, for the purpose of reducing the province of Canada to the obedience of its former and rightful sovereign.

Extract of a letter from Southampton, (Long-Island) December 10.

"There is now in our bay a small sloop, said to be from Virginia or Philadelphia; she hath been for several days endeavouring to dispose of her cargo consisting of 4 or 500 bushels salt, two hogsheads spirits, one or two hogsheads sugar, several barrels Philadelphia flour, and sundry pieces of different kinds of merchandize. The low prices the above articles have been offered at, with the different reports of the mariners, induces many to believe that she hath been fraudulently run away with."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15.

Yesterday the convention of this state passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED,

THAT when the constitution proposed by the late general convention shall have been organized, this commonwealth will cede to the congress, the jurisdiction over any place in Pennsylvania, not exceeding ten miles square, which, with the consent of the inhabitants, the congress may choose for the seat of the government of the United States.

The above resolution was referred to Messrs. Wilson, Macpherson, Grey, Wynkoop, Coleman, Wayne, Grier, Morris and Pickering.

By a letter just received from a gentleman of accurate observation and account at Pittsburg, dated the 4th of November last, it appears, that no less than 200 people passed that place down the Ohio since the first of that month, and that several boats were still preparing to follow them with more settlers; but not a word of any disturbance among the Indians.

Dec. 17. A gentleman being asked why only *twelve* guns were discharged on announcing the ratification of the proposed constitution, gave the following reason:—because *twelve* states were represented in the late federal convention, and their system was adopted by this state, on the *twelfth* day of the *twelfth* month, in the *twelfth* year of the independency of America.

Dec. 19. Though we have no certain accounts from Europe of a declaration of war (as has been reported) between France and England, yet it is looked upon as an event not far distant. In this expectation, the commander of his most Christian majesty's packet boat, now at New-York, is, we hear, taking guns on board, and equipping his vessel, as if hostilities had already commenced.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 3.

Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WHEREAS by the said act, the jurisdiction and power therein given to the county courts respectively, to issue commissions for marking and bounding lands, is not extended to lands held by bodies politic and corporate, and it appearing proper that the authority given by the same act to the county courts aforesaid, should be extended to land held as well by any body politic and corporate as otherwise;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the respective county courts within this state shall have jurisdiction, authority, and power, under the limitations and directions in the aforesaid act prescribed, upon application as therein mentioned, to issue commissions to mark and bound lands, held as well by bodies politic and corporate as others, any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain MOORE, from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of Coniac brandy, a few cases claret (vintage 1783), handsome dark chintzes, and fine cambrick, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine East-India coffee. 1

January 1, 1788.

Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of assembly to examine and license pilots, within this state, do hereby give notice, that the board will sit at Mr. Thomas De Witt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, from the first to the last day of February next, to examine any person who shall apply for a license as a pilot.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published for the information of such persons as intend to apply for examination and license as pilots.

1st. "Every person who desires to be examined, must produce, from the court of the county where he resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour, and he must pay thirty-five shillings, current money.

2d. "If upon public examination, the person applying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill and experience, the board is to grant him one of three kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding nine feet draught.—No person to be licensed as a first rate pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least three years in the business of piloting vessels of any draught, or unless he hath served at least four years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. "No person shall act as a pilot, although licensed, unless he, or the company to which he belongs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-six feet keel streight rabbet, at the least, decked and well found; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. "Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot who offers below the Horse Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the first port; and every merchant vessel of the same draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every vessel, having no pilot, who shall follow a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him half pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore town, eight shillings and ninepence current money, and from Baltimore-town to the Capes, seven shillings and six pence for every half foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George town, and from George-town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for less distance in the same proportion. No allowance for any supernumerary inches under six."

By order of the board,
1 WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

To those whom it may concern.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to discharge their respective balances without delay, those who have it not in their power to pay are requested to give bond or note with security, if required; as this is a reasonable request, those who do not comply with the above terms by the first day of February next, suits will be commenced against without respect to persons.

1 CORNELIUS MILLS.

December 20, 1787.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having just claims against the estate of Joseph Brashear, late of Prince George's county, deceased, to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER DUVALL, administrator
10 27 6 de bonis non.

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burnes, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Burnes, that the 12th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
10 13 1 Reg. Cur. Can.

Chester-town, December 4, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, intends to make an application to the justices of Kent county, at the next March court, to grant a commission for marking and bounding a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county, called Kimbolton, and his part of the said tract of land, agreeably to "An act for marking and bounding lands."

4 X JOHN CLARK.

December 14, 1787.

FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE SLAVES.

3 ARTHUR BRYAN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (on three years credit,) and possession immediately given,

PART of that valuable and well known tract of land, called White-Hall, containing 246¼ acres, the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and fine tobacco, situated within 11 miles of Annapolis, 25 of Baltimore, and 9 of Queen-Anne: any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises on or before the day of sale, by applying to John Watkins, living on the premises; also all the personal estate of said Watkins, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children; horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep; a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; cash must be paid for all sums under five pounds, bond with approved security will be required for all above. All persons having claims against John Watkins, on his own account, (also as executor of his father) are requested to bring them in; those indebted are once more desired to make payment, to

HENRY HALL, trustee for
3 John Watkins

Strawberry Hill, December 10, 1787.

THE SALE of the effects of the late Dr. JOHN SPRIGG, which was put off the 26th day of November last, will certainly be on the first day of January next, at his late dwelling plantation.

3 X RICHARD SPRIGG.

November 21, 1787.

ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will. 3

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

I WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same. 3

December 8, 1787.

ALL persons in any manner interested, are requested to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, assignee of Edward Stevenson, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of and in two hundred and ninety-one acres of land, more or less, part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Retirement, lying and being in Frederick county, according to a contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenson, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Allen Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said contract to the state of Maryland, or to such person or persons entitled by law to receive the same. 3

Charles county, December 7, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honourable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settlement of their accounts, either by payment or giving bonds with security, and by renewment of bonds already given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

GRACE LEE, } admxs. of
3 ALICE LEE, } Richard Lee.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Nanjemoy, Charles county, December 1, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 15th of October last, an Irish servant man named THOMAS WALSH, five feet three or four inches high, rather stout made, freckled, dark hair, very little or none on the top of his head, generally keeps a handkerchief tied thereon; has a down look when spoken to, about twenty-two years of age, a whitesmith by trade, took with him sundry cloaths, likewise a neat polished steel mounted pistol, the barrel about nine inches long, engraved on the barrel Philadelphia, on the lock Perkin and Coutty. Whoever secures the said servant so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences for bringing him home.

3 X JOHN THOMAS.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Gardner, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the left buttock something like V, has a long switch tail, his left hind foot white, and appears to be about eight years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about fix feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blackſmith, and is alſo a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he ſpeaks it is in a loud voice and very earneſt; he has a ſcar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his poſſeſſion a written permiſſion, ſigned by Walter Pye, his former maſter, to hire himſelf wherever he chole, and with this and a forged paſs it is likely he will endeavour to make his eſcape; he was ſeen at Annapolis during the laſt races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro Bob, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Eſq; of Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers.

7 J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to take him on board their veſſels.

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED, in the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY and CO.

At their ſtores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-Anne on Patuxent,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon; alſo a quantity of porter, old port, ſherry and carcavelle wine in bottles.

N. B. A general aſſortment of Britiſh cordage and ſail duck.

12

Auguſt 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Beall's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late ſurvey 676¼ acres, ſituated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a moſt pleaſing and deſirable ſituation, and capable of great improvement at a very ſmall expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The ſubſcriber would prefer diſpoſing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making ſeveral of it, the timber land is conveniently ſituated for making ſuch diviſions in equal proportions, and there are many pleaſant ſituations for erecting different buildings; it is alſo well watered—a very good mill ſtream runs through it, and there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-houſe, ſtables, tobacco-houſe, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this eſtate may be ſeen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, ſurveyor, Annapolis, who will ſhew the premiſes; alſo at Meſſrs. William Paterſon, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

15 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the firſt quality, to be ſold by

14 JOHN RANDALL.

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the moſt unprincipled fellows in the ſtate of Maryland, a dark mulatto ſlave named DICK, who abſconded yeſterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a ſcar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a felt hat, a pair of ſhoes and ſteel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if poſſible by any ſtroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to ſecure him properly, as he is maſter of ſuch addreſs that there is few people on whom he would not impoſe; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eaſtern ſhore, or to the Delaware ſtate, or Penſylvania, or endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will put him in Baltimore gaol, ſo that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reaſonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and ſtate of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, living in Dorcheſter county, intends to petition the juſtices of the ſaid county at their next ſitting, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of aſſembly.

5 JAMES DURGIN.

Worceſter county in the ſtate of Maryland. Nov. 1787.

WHEREAS, a certain John Smock, who moved into North-Carolina about three years paſt, obtained a bond of James Wilſon, for the payment of one hundred and thirty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings current money, of the ſtate of Maryland, bearing date the 20th of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four. This is therefore to forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as the whole money due on the ſaid bond has been paid up, partly to himſelf and by his order, partly to his creditors, and the remainder for the maintenance of the above John Smock's children, which he left under the care of the ſubſcriber, on his movement into North-Carolina.

2 JAMES WILSON.

ON the 5th day of October, was committed to my cuſtody as a run-away, a negro man, who calls himſelf JOHN, ſays he is the property of the heirs of Mr. Anthony Smith, near Hampton, Virginia; ſhould it be the caſe, the ſaid heirs are deſired to pay charges and take him away; if an application is not made for him on or before the 16th of January next, he will on that day be ſold at the court houſe of Prince George's county, for ready money, to diſcharge his priſon fees.

2 N. BLACKLOCK, ſheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY perſon attached to the intereſt of America, will admit that the eſtabliſhing manufactures therein, will greatly promote its welfare; and as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of contributing his mite, for ſo laudable a purpoſe, he hereby informs the public, that he has for a number of years and means to continue to carry on the bruſh making buſineſs in all its branches, and to enable him to accompliſh his endeavours, he requeſts thoſe who have it in their power, to ſave all the hogs briſtles they can, and he has appointed perſons in different towns and counties, viz. John Welſh, ſhoemaker in Annapolis; Levering and Barge, (Cheapſide), Marcus M'Cuſland, John Yates, and Nicholas Tchudy, Baltimore; Philip Heidy, Alexandria, Mr. Murry, at Leeſbourgh, (Virginia); John Hoffman, Frederick-town, Andrew Wilſon, Charleſtown, Cecil county, (Maryland); to receive ſuch briſtles as ſhall be brought to them, and to give fifteen-pence a pound for the ſame; although the article may not appear of conſequence to ſome, yet he can aſſure the public, that many hundred pounds are exported in ſpecie annually, to Great-Britain, in payment for ſaid article. He therefore hopes, that every true lover of his country, will uſe his endeavours to enable him, to carry on ſaid buſineſs.

JOHN FISHER.

Lancaſter, October 3, 1787. 3X

Prince-George's county, November 5, 1787.

By virtue of a deed of truſt to me, from William Sprigg Bowie, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 12th of December next,

SEVERAL valuable negro fellows, and a negro woman, all of whom have been accuſtomed to making and curing fine tobacco. And on the ſame day will be ſold, a quantity of Indian corn; and on the 15th of January next, will be offered at public ſale, at the town of Upper-Marlborough, a tract of land, adjoining ſaid town, called and known by the name of BELL'S PASTURE, and the HORSE RACE, containing about three hundred and eighty acres, on which are two tobacco houſes, corn houſe, negro quarters, and a very good apple orchard; the plantation is in good order, and under a good fence; the land is nearly equal to any in the county for wheat, corn and fine tobacco.—The terms of purchaſe will be made known on the days of ſale. The title papers may be ſeen at any time before the ſale, on application to

9 RINALDO JOHNSON.

Annapolis, November 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Severn river, and has been for upwards of two years, a ſtray dark brindled BULL, without any marks, except that his horns are broke at the points, he appears to be about five years old. The owner is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

Having ſuffered a good deal in my ſtock, by their being made wild and untractable, and ſome deſtroyed by people's gunning and ſhooting on my ſaid plantation, I hereby forbid it in future. 6 w

6X WILLIAM PACA.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD, atthe Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Seſſion, 1787.

ALSO 19

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county adjourned court, to be held in January next, to liberate him agreeable to the act, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly.

4 HENRY SCOTT.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription,

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY

OF

AMERICA,

Containing, excluſive of the Hiſtory of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and ſeparately.

In juſtification of the attempt, to undertake ſo arduous, ſo neceſſary, and expenſive a publication, the Author can only aſſure a generous and ſpirited public, whoſe indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progreſs in completing this great work with care and preciſion.

Independent of that aſſiſtance neceſſarily derived from a profuſion of materials on this ſubject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from ſeminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever diſperſed in the reſpective ſtates.

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The hiſtory of South-America.

The hiſtory of North-America.

The hiſtory of every ſtate in the union, from perſonal obſervation, and ſuch documents, journals and records as may appear conducive to complete an hiſtorical treatiſe of ſuch importance.

This part of the hiſtory will neceſſarily aſſume a biographical form; as the life, death and misfortunes of illuſtrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itſelf*, at his hour of calmneſs and candour, would not eaſily ſuſpect of partiality or miſrepreſentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this hiſtory ſhall conſiſt of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes ſhall be delivered to the ſubſcribers in the year 1788, and the firſt as ſoon as poſſible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. Theſe volumes will contain, excluſive of many a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new hiſtory of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to preſs, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. *This* is to contain a map of the weſtern territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great ſcenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above deſcribed, gentlemen, diſpoſed to continue ſubſcribers in ſupporting the continuation of this hiſtory, are to pay conſiderably leſs than the price ſtipulated for the firſt four volumes.

Theſe volumes are to be printed by Meſſrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this hiſtory will be collected, digeſted and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Eſq; a barriſter at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now traveller in America.

5

November 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the ſubſcribers creditors, that being unable to diſcharge my debts, he means to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, at March term next, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

6X JEREMIAH CROSS.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to diſcharge his debts, gives this public notice to all her creditors, that ſhe intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, to be held by adjournment on the third Monday in January next, for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

6X MARY RANKEN.

December 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

4 GEORGE MACCALLEY.

A QUANTITY of LOCUST POSTS, from eight and an half to nine feet long, to be ſold, by

5X JAMES RINGGOLD.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by JAMES EDELEN, a brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

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